NOT THICKLE DITELLIGENCE. POLITICAL INTRLLIGENCE.

THE RESULT AT CHICAGO.

Bia: There is a good deal of idle clamor in certai hat the nomination of Seward and effect that of Lin which finally resultes in the success of Lincoln was turned toward hum by what took place at C leago during the session of the Convention, is probably true. But those conversant the canvassing and cancusing, the confusion and din which occurred there, took from Seward five total that would have been given to him under other cir nces. That the immediate personal friends and admirers of Gov. Seward, and especially those in New Tork, did confidently anticipate his nomination, par be painfully evident. Undoubtedly, if they had been sware of the precise facts in regard to his strength mong the delegates, and had known and appreciated the precarious nature of the ground or which he stood their unbounded confidence would have been supplicated by extreme doubt; they would have regarded his defeat at Chicago as (to say the feast) highly probable, and thus they might have best prepared to receive his silere with the same examinity with which the sends of Bates, Chase Cameron, Dayton, M'Lean, Wade, and Banks, have received theirs.

In trath, there were, in regard to Gov. Seward, but I. Whether the anvass on the spot could add yote

enough to his column to secure his nomination.

II. Whether the majority which undoubtedly en

the Convention against him, could combine upon It is not proposed to search into the causes of Mr.

beyond all controversy, that the confidence entertained by his friends as to the certainty of his nomination Was quite baseless.

It may be said then, in general terms, that all per

wide field, and were assiduous in doing so, from the first of January onward, know that Gov. Seward was just as surely beaten long before the Chicago Conven-tion met, as he was at the close of the third ballot of the slightest doubt over this result, was the proceed Lega et La Charleston Convention. It those proceed ings did not produce a radical change in the minds of the delegates previously elected to Chicago from six or was as much out of the question after the Charleston Convention broke up, as it was before it met. A good many persons cognizant of the strength of the eppesition to Gov. Seward, among the delegates to Chicago, did doubtless believe that the dissentions at Charleston would tend to mollify that opposition and perhaps produce changes in the minds of so many celegates us to ultimately result in his nomination But the queentain condition in which the adjournment at Charleston left the future of the Democratic party induced the Republican delegates to carry out their original intentions, and these, as has already been said, were fatal to Seward. But, to the specific facts. Doubtless Seward's de

feat is due to the votes unanimously thrown against him, from first to last, with trivial exceptions, by the States of Rhode I-land, Connecticut, New-Jewey, Pentsylvania, Otio, Indiana, and Illinois The ma is a rin-pleton who supposes that the Convention would take the responsibility of nominating a candidate, even Googh he had a numerical majority in the body, again the votes and protestations of the States insmed-"doubtful," and the two former of which recent elections had assigned to the same category, while the remaining one, Ohio, might, by a harmonious Demo any apprejudiced person, capable of forming a judg spon palrable facts, and not blinded by fatnity. and who would take the pains to obtain informight have known, weeks before the Cuicago Conver tion met, that at least six of the seven States named would east their votes, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, sgainet Mr. Seward. This fact was known bundreds of persons just as well before the Convention met as it was after eard. And, with those per sons, the only question was whether the canvassing Chicago would result in combining the opposition Seward upon one candidate; or, which is substantially the same thing, whether his friends would be able to draw votes enough from his opponents to nominate

But, to go a little into detail in regard to the seven States mentioned. Any person who visited Rhods Island and Connecticut during their excited canvass in March, and did not rely upon secondary sources for information, could learn that the delegates from those States would vote steadily against Seward from first to het. The result of the April elections confirmed them is this determination. The intended action of the delehtee from New-Jersey was easily obtainable from responsible quarters. As to Pennsylvania, one of the "pivotal" States, nobody who was willing to resort to original sources of information bad any doubt that her delegates would almost pranimously vote against Seward. All donbters had but to discard mere rumor and consult such delegates as Thaddens Stevens and David Wilmot, and such public men as Col. Curtin and James Campbell, to learn that in no contingency could Seward get a half dozen votes from that State. Col. Curtin, having then just received the eminently responsible position of the People's candidate for Gov. ernor in Pennsylvania, visited Washington in March, and he there, in response to every inquirer who had sufficient standing in the Republican party to entitle him to ask the ques ion, stated that, in his opinion, the nemination of Gov. Seward would be fatal to his own success at the State election in October, and would certainly lose us the State in November; and he also informed many gentlemen that he should be at the National Convention, and should so say to the delegates there assembled-as he subsequently did. Whateve may have been Gen. Cameron's wishes in the matter, all thoroughly informed persons knew that his hold upon the Pennsylvania delegates was not of a character to enable him to transfer their votes from himself to Gov. Seward. In regard to Ohio, there was more doubt as to the precise strength of Seward in her delegation, though there was none as to the fact that a large majority of it was opposed to him. It was divided in its preferences between Chase and Wade, while a few of i s members favored Judge McLean. The rumor that it would go over in a body to Seward after two or three ballots, was known to be a delusion, long before the Chicago Convention met, by all who had consulted some of the most influential delegates. They knew that Gov. Seward's nomination had not half a dozen hearty advocates in t'e delegation. As to Indiana, nobody eve pretended that a single one of its delegates favored the nomination of Seward under any circumstances. Im mediately after his nomination for Governor of that State, Col. Lane, one of the trues: Republicans in the country, the President of the Convention that nomiunted Fremont, and one of the United States Senators elected in the place of the bogus Bright and Fitch, stated publicly, everywhere, that the nomination of Seward would be fatal to his own success in Oct sher, and would come the defeat of the electoral ticket in November by twenty thousand majority; and he avowed his inten tion of going to Chicago and saying so on the spot -a be afterward did. It may be sugge-ted here that every mind capable of impartially estimating causes and ef feets would regard such opposition, coming from two Lane, occapying their responsible positions in the two leading "pivetai" States, and backed by their d lega tions in the Convention, sufficient of itself to rende the nomination of Gov. Seward in the highest degree improbable. And these opinions and purposes of the two Gubernatorial candidates, who hold the key of

and cars open, two months before the Chicago Convention met, as after it assembled. It only remains to speak of Illinois: When it became known-as it did during the Winter-that she would present Lincoln as her candidate, no one needed to be assured that she wou'd adhere to him throughout the struggle in the

Here, then, were seven States, casting :- one Convention one hundred and eighty and votes, or about two fifths of the whole number, all of whose delegates, with some half about exceptions, acted and voted against See and throughout the canvass at Chivoted against Sec-cage. The Tanocracy claimed all these States. Re-publicate had been accustomed of late to look upon the et of them as doubtful. Every judicious man in the party felt that the wishes of these States, in regard to a candidate, ought to be conclusive with the Convention. No one could hope to be nominated in the teeth of the persistent opposition of their delegations. Had the personal friends and ardent advocates of Gov. Seward known the facts we have recited, would they have regarded his nomination as probable, much less certain? These facts being patent to all candid seekers after truth, was not the only remaining question this: Can the majority of the Convention combine upon an acceptable candidate? Do Gov. Seward's friends mean to have it understood that they regret that those who doubted the expediency of his pe tion were able finally to unite upon Mr. Lincoln? If the facts be substantially as we state them, are not objurgations about "the defeat of Gov. Seward at Chi-' cago," mere declamation, or something worse ?
June 4, 1260.
A REPUBLICAN.

-Mr. WILLIAM D. MURPHY fformerly of this city now of Albany) was named by mistake as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Lincoln meeting at Cooper Institute last Thursday night. Mr. Murphy was a mem ber of the late Old Gentlemen's Convention at Baltimore, and is thus committed to the support of Bell and Everett, provided an Electoral Ticket can be made up

-The rail exhibited upon the platform at the gre ratification meeting in the Cooper Institute was one of the veritable ones split thirty years ago by Abraham Lincoln. It was sent to this city by Col. A. L. Chetlain of Galena, Ill., and is, we understand, to be presented to the Republican General Committee at its next meeting.

-The Cincinnati Gazette save that "Cassins M. Clay won another victory for free speech, and struck good blow in behalf of Republicanism at Richmond, Ky., the county seat of Madison County, on the 4th met. This was the day of the opening of the County Court, and ar large number of prople was of course present from the surrounding country. Mr. Clay had publicly announced through both the papers issued at Richmond that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets The more violent portion of the Revolutionary Committee, we learn, was for sllencing him. At I o'clock p. m., the large Court-House was packed to its utmost espacity. Mr. Clay took up the Republican platform and read it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles laid down in that platform. Finding him prudent enough to avoid any mention of the mob, one of the most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should be 'shot through the head.' Mr. C. said be claimed the same equal rights s were allowed other parties, and that he would stand or fall there!' The clamor against bim continued, but the great mass cried 'Go on!' Mr. Clav then said: 'Gentlemen, I see what you are after. If nothing but a fight will do you, we are ready for you. Now try it. Shall I speak, citizens, or not?' yes; go on! was the response from the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out, 'No! no! To which Mr. C. replied, 'Then go out! [great ap-plause] if you don't want to hear!' Aud they went out, completely foiled in their feeble attempt at assassi-nation. Mr. Clay made a strong speech, which told with great effect upon his large andience."

-When the news of his nomination first reached Springfield, Mr. Lincoln's friends rushed to his house and asked him how many guns they should fire. whether one hundred or one for each State. "Well, said he, "I must begin my administration on the principle of retrenchment and economy. You had better fire but one gun for each State."

- The Constitution, Mr. Buchanan's paper in Washington, thinks the Republican nominations are poor and hopeless. It admits that Lincoln will carry Illinois; but "as Illinois is not to be the especial battle ground of this campaign, it is of more consequence to know how Mr. Lincoln stands in Pennsylvania, New rsey, New-York, and Connecticut-all of which a States that, with a harmonious Democratic presidential nemination, can be carried for the Democracy with comparative case."

-Gov. Gorman of Minnesota, has publicly declare that if Mr. Douglas is not nominated at Baltimore, he will be run as an independent candidate.

- The Boston Courier says that as Mr. Bell has ac septed the Baltimore nomination, "Now gentlemen, the ticket is before you! Organize your States and

-Major A. J. Donelson, candidate for Vice-President with Mr. Filmere in 1856, made a speech in favor of Bell and Everett at Memphis, on the 4th inst. He praised Mr. Everett especially. "Abroad as well as at home, he is recognized as a pure and gifted man. If he had done nothing else during his li'e than to give us the most perfect portraiture of the character of Washington, he would have done enough to entitle him to our gratitude. There is no sculptor in modern times who has produced a work of such merit, or one that will last longer as a monument of national patriotism and love.

-The Lynchburg Virginian is cheered by the re cent Bell and Everett meeting in Boston. "Our cause is onward in the Old Bay State, and we sincerely trust that the day of her redemption draweth nigh. have not a doubt that if our friends persevere as they have begun in Massachusetts, they will carry the State for our noble ticket.

-The Montreal Pilot praises Mr. Sumner's speech: "It is," says The Pulot, "the boldest and most un-compromising speech on the subject Mr. Summer has ever delivered, and judging from the reply of one of the Southern senators, is looked upon as the most offeneive. In vigor of thought and style, the speech can scarcely be surpassed; it is straightforward, direct logical, proceeding directly to its mark, and, by the shortest line, striking the swiftest and hardest blows, and never for a moment leaving the reader in doubt as to its meaning; while it is enlivened by even more than the orator's usual wealth of classical and historical lore."

fication meeting at Aburn on Tuesday evening last. Gen. Jesse Legoine presided. Speeches were made by the President, and by the Hon. S. M. Pomeroy, and the Hon. J. C. Smith. The meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for the ticket, and nine cheers for W. H.

-The Richmond Enquirer calls the Republican andidate for the Vice Presidency " this wretch, Ham-

-The Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce says very justly that "things must mend o soon become worse. That our Democratic representa tive metitutions are a failure, is generally acknowledg ed; but whether it is from vices inherent in the system or merely from its temporary derangement, there may be a doubt. If the system is destructive of morals order, marners and pence in this country, it will be ere long broken up." This is the testimony of a Democratic journalist as to the results of Democratic administration of government. We must have a reform and the election of Abraham Lincoln will effect it.

- The North American says that a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, of conservative tendencies, wishing to assure himself, by direct testimony, of Mr our position, were as well known, to men with eyes | Lincoln's general character and epitions, recently

and care open, two months before the Chicago Con- wrote on the anhiest to a friend in Springfield. wrote on the subject to a friend in Springfield. That friend, who is himself a man of high position, both socially and intellectually, replied in a setter, a copy of which we subjoin, and which we commend to the special consideration of our readers:

"Springfield, Ill., June 4, 1860.

"Springfield, Ill., June 4, 1860.

"Dran Sin: Your esteemed favor of the 31st ult. is received. With reference to Mr. Linsoln, I may truly say that he is fully entitled to your confidence and support, as well from his personal worthas from his political opinions. I have known him well for upward of twenty years, and can state from my personal knowledge that his private character, as well as his public career, fully justifies the title by which he is generally known, as 'Honest Old Abe.'

"The term 'old' is hardly as applicable as the epithet koncet, for he is in the full vigor of life, with a powerful constitution, and no symptoms of decay, mental or physical; but, on the contrary, is one of that class of men whose mental powers continue to strengthen and mature until they reach the verge of extreme old age. He is social he and agreesble in private intercourse, abounding in wit and sneedote and geneal information. He is strictly temperate in his habits, does not indulge in the use of intoxicating iquors in any way. He is economical in his expenditures, and possesses no vicious habit of any kind, to my knowledge.

"The great predominating trait in his character is his deposition to do caugal and immartial justice to

"The great predominating trait in his character is his disposition to do equal and impartial justice to every man. It is this quality which has won the confidence of his fellow-citizens of all political parties, and which will eminently qualify him for the Presidential chair. It will make him conservative in his nolicy toward these conservatives in his nolicy which will eminently quanty him for the Presidential cleair. It will make him conservative in his policy toward those who have legal or constitutional rights. While he is opposed to the extension of Slavery over territory where it is not established by law, he will not encreach upon the constitutional rights of the States where Slavery is recognized and austuined. He is not hard and impulsive in his character, but examines. where Slavery is recognized and sustained. He is not harty and impulsive in his character, but examines every question logically and deliberately, and his convictions are consequently firm and decided. If he should err at all, he would be always likely to err upon the ride of truth, and justice, and humanity. I am satisfied that the choice of the Convention at Chicago was a wise one; and the more accurately Mr. Lincoln's history and character and opinions are known, the more popular will be become with the people. You may form some opinion of his mental capacity and fairness and candor, from his debates with Mr. Douglas. If he shall be elected, he will make a model President.

-The Savannah Republican is delighted with Mr Everett's acceptation letter. "No true patriot wil fail to admire the lofty tone, the devoted patri tism, the unselfish freedom from personal or party aspiration that I as characterized its every paragraph and line. It is a sadoing thought that the American people have be persuaded to accept the services of su the councils of their country, and sadder still that mary, if not a majority, are ready to make actual war upon such a patriot.

-The Huntsville Independent says that Bell and Everett are making great gains among the Democrats of Alabama-all the old Whigs are coming back to

-And Pillow came a'so! The illustrious General of that name, emukus, no doubt, of all the other great men of the South, has not failed to write his letter concerning the present momentous crisis. He is for Douglas; believes in the right of the South to claim Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories, but doesn't wish to enforce that right at present, &c.

-The Chicago Press and Tribune Printing Com pany advertise a life of Abraham Lincoln, to appear in a few days, by the authorization of the Republican Central Committee of the State of Binois. The geotleman to whom the preparation of the volume is in-trusted has peculiar facilities for obtaining the particulars of the early history and public career of Mr. Lincoln, and his work, soon to be put to press, will be authentic and reliable in every particular. Designed for universal circulation, the volume will be of moderate length-60 to 80 pages-and will be furnished at an exceedingly low price.

-A correspondent at Woodbury, Bedford Co.

Penn., sends us the following:

"Situated, as we are, in the midst of Pennsylvania Americanism, low down on Meson and Duson's line, I take pleasure in assuring you that I have not heard of a single member of the opposition who will not support the Chicago nominations."

—Judge Gockins, in his speech at Terre Haute to the Republicans, said: "Abraham Lincoln has always

been an honest man; from his youth to his manhood antil now he has been an 1 onest man, but I am satisfied be will at last turn out a great rascal about the 4th day of March pext."

-The Republican candidate for Lientenant-Gov. ernor of Illinois having been compelled to resign by ill health and business cares, Mr. Vital Jarrott has been submitted in his place. Mr. Jarrott is, we believe, a native of Illinois, a gentleman of pure personal coaracter, of decided ability, and a steadfast Republican. He is of one of the old French families of his vicinity, and has long been a man of mark within a limited sphere. Legislature. -The Charleston Mercury has seen a portrait of

Mr. Lincoln, "And a horrid looking wretch he is!scoty and scoundrelly in aspect—a cross between the numeg-dealer, the horse-wapper, and the nightman a creature 'fit, evidently, for petty treason, small stratagence, and all sorts of spoils. He is a bink-sided Yankee of the mucomeliest vissage, and one of the dirtiest complexion, and the most indecent comparisons. Faugh! after him, what decent white man would be

the day when the Legislature assembled there, says:

"The 'Wide-Awakes' also paraded last evening, with torchlights. They have a uniform, consisting of glazed capes and cape, with red starts around the latter, giving them a very unique appearance. Their marching was very creditable. They numbered between 100 and 200, and were accompanied by the Concord Bruss Band. On their return to their he dequarters, Hill's Hall, they found it locked against them by the proprietor, who is a Democrat, and found some fault with their proceedings during the evening, but, after some parleying and threatening, they were admitted a peaceably. New-Hampshire is all alive with enthusias in for Abe Lincoln. He made some stump speeches here last season, which took admirably, and he was the first choice of the rank and ille of the party here, though they had little hope of his nomination.

—A letter to The Tarmuse from Pittsburgh, Pa., of the day when the Legislature assembled there, says: -A letter to THE TRIBUNE from Pittsburgh, Pa., of

the 7th inst. says: defent of Gov. Seward at Chicego was sadly

"The defeat of Gov. Seward at Chicego was sadly received by many true Republicans in this district. He was the favorite of the people here, and one of our delegates did dight in voting for him on every ballot; but we have all deferred to the wisdom of the Convention. Allegheny County would have given 6,000 majority for Seward. Lincoln's will be almost 7,000. The People's party could not poll more than 500 votes (other than these of Republicans) in this county, but in the interior and eastern counties it is a power. The Republicans on Monday nominated a strong ticket—Thomas Williams for Assembly—which will be elected by a tremendous majority." will be elected by a tremendous majority."

-S. pa or Valee of Florida has written a letter de slink on reflection to the Senate, and announcing his fetermination to sesire from public life at the close of

- The Centreville (Md.) State Rights Advocate has the following:

"A protest is published in the last Kent News, signed "A protest is published in the last Keat News, signed by twenty-one residents of Kent County and on behalf of sundry citizens, solemnly protesting against the withholding by Poetmasters of cer am newspapers pronounced incendiary by the Grand Jury of that county as its last session. They declare that they feel degraded by the refusal of the Poetmasters to deliver to them their newspapers, chim those papers as their property and, in vindication of their property and their rights, appeal to their fellow-citizens irrespective of parties or profession, slavebolders or non-slaveholders, to be treated as gentlemen."

-Gen. Henry L. L-ne, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, is stumping the State, together with Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate, In a recent discussion at Tipton, Gen. Lane spoke as follows

"We present you a candidate for the Presidency who, in his person, is an apt illustration of our fre-institutions. An orphan child, born to no inheritance institutions. An orphan child, born to no inheritance, but with an honest heart and name, a strong right arm, and industrious habits, he has carved out for himself the proudest position on earth. He bears aloft to-day the meteor flag of our common country in his strong right arm, and around the name of Honest Abraham Lincoln cluster the hopes of the whole world for the perpennation of free government. This obscure child of labor spent a large portion of his life in the humble vocation of a farm laborer, and when I look over this

vast assembly, composed in part of young men, my heart grows stronger and my hope grows brighter. There listens to me, perhaps, this day, some honest son of teil who yet shall reach the place higher than kings, higher chan emperors, the proudest position or earth, the contion of President of the United States. Abrahar, Linceln is at once a distinguished lawyer, a patricide statesman, and a leading politician for the last twenty years whose political discussions with deephen A. Douglas show him to-day to be one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, political debater on the whole continent. Now, is he worthy to be presented to you as a candidate? What high quality do you most desire in your President? You desire above all things plain, old-fashioned honesty, and Abraham Lincoln is a synonym for all that is honest. Sire, he has come through the flery furnace of three heated political cortests in Illinois, and to-day there is not a smell of fire on all his garments. No man has dared to impute to him aught save honesty and integrity. His mind is beantiful in its purity; beautiful as is the fragrant flower of his own prairie home, and his life and character is as pure and spotless as the crystal water which laves the northern shore of his North-Western home, and as the proud representative of American institutions he will be your President in 1861, and in the presence of thirty millions of people upon the eastern portice of your great Capitol he will assume those duties so intimately connected with the well being and destiny of thirty millions of freemen. In the enthusiasm sweeping over this whole land from the lakes to the Ohio, from Maine to the Wabash; in the watch-fires of freedom which now blaze upon a thousand bill tops, and light up a thousand valleys; in this enthusiasm which greets us, I catch the spirit of prophecy. I hear the trump of the march of coming events, and foresce that Abraham Lincoln is to be President in 1861, and that that decree is written in the book of fate."

—A small slander which the De

-A small slander which the Democratic journal have been circulating against Mr. Lincoln is disposed

of as follows: June 5, 1880 "Siz: I have caused the official copies of the anusal reput of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the examined for the Contingent and of the House of Representatives dead the XAXth Congress to be examined, as requested and dea find that at either session of that Congress there is any charupen the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives, the Stationery Account thereof, of \$25 for three pairs of bottom factors are the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives, and the Chicago Times of May by 1866.

"I saw, very respectfully, yours, "John W. FORNEY, "Per P. Banas Hayes, "Chief Clerk House of Representatives," "C. H. Ray, esq., Chicago."

-At a radification meeting held in the town Greenburgh, Westelester County, the following wa

among the resolutions adopted:

Revised, That we accept the nonfunction of Abraham Lincoln with entire actisfaction, because it was effected by no efforts of each bin-stion of more soliticians, but by a general and spentaneous uprising of public sentences.

PERSONAL.

-Blondin crossed the Ningara on his rope last Wednesday, in presence of a great crowd of spectators some of whom paid and some of whom did not. A delay in commencing the performance especially exasper red the latter class. The rope is 1.300 feet long; it deflection is 60 feet; its lowest point is 230 feet above the water. On his way back to the American side, the acrobat halted, struck an attitude, and was photographed by an "eminent artist." Then the spectators lispersed, inclined to feel wronged because Bloudin had not fellen into the torrent.

-When Gazzaniga, the prima donna, was about to save Beston and America for England, she was detained at the suit of a daguerreotypist in the cit nan.ed. The Boston Courser alleged that these people solicited her to sit for her picture, then sent he unjust bill. Now they have brought an action for libel against The Courier, laying their damages

-The appointment of Mr. J. Wrey Mould as Architert of the Corporation and Vestry of Trinity Church, New-York, which took place at the adjourned meeting or Monday evening last, does great credit to the taste and discertment of that rich corporation, and is the highest tribute which could be paid to the merits of this distinguished architect. Mr. Mould retains his place as Assistant Architect of the Central Park where his genius appears in many lines recognized by

-Frederick Douglass has returned to the United Sin es. He came unannounced, and had been home several weeks before the fact was known to the public It is now announced in his paper, in contradiction of reconsideration of a notice that appeared a few weeks since, that Frederick Douglass's paper will not be discontinued, but will be issued regularly every week.

-We are screy to learn that the Hon, A. H. Ste phens of Georgia is exceedingly unwell from a tacks of vertigo with which he has recently been visited, and is unable at present to attend to business of any kind We are informed that his professional labors have been suffered from being overtaxed.

-On Thursday last, Sidney Webster, esq., of Bos n, was married to a daughter of the Hon. Hamilt Fish of this city. The ceremony was witnessed by a select company, embracing a number of distinguished personages

-The widow of Osawatemie Brown has received \$30,000 from her colored sympathizers in Hayti.

-About 75 of the operatives in the Union Mill, a Fall River, struck on Monday for an advance of wages. They had been receiving 21 cents a " cut," but de manded 214 cents. The increase was allowed them, and they returned to work yest-rday.

-There are in the State of Maine over two hun dred blind persons, and a project is on foot to establish an institution for their education, similar to the Perkins Institute at South Boston.

-In Toledo, a few days since, a man worth \$60 000 and not owing a single dime, drowned himself for feaof coming to want.

- Unless his other horses do better than Umpire Vanity Fair thinks Ten Broeck will become dead Broeck very speedily.

- The Boston Post says that Miss Ruchel Johnson a young woman who made her debut as an actress the other night, "poeaceses (in the rough as yet) many fine qualities." This being the case, it is not strange that the audience frequently called her before the cortain "for the purpose of bestowing rich floral tributes and generous applause."

-At the funeral of the little daughter of Mr. Doug his on Thursday last, in Washington, Senstor Cling man of North Carolina and Senator Anthony Rhede Island were among the pall-tearers.

-The Rev. Searr King, on his way to California was astonished by the size, boliness, and voracity of the charks in Panama Bay. He says "they are the Vanderbilts of the rea.

-Gov. Buckingham of Conn. has appointed Charles Matthewson of Pomfret Lonzo M. Smith of Windsor. and John L. Stewart of Bridgeport, Commissioners under the law to prevent the spread of the cattle dis-

-Thomas Hall, a linen-weaver in Ireland, has finished a short entirely in the loom. It is wover throughout without seams, and very accurately and nearly gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrists. The neck and wristbands are doubled and stitched; there is a regular selvage on each side of the breast; and where stitching ordinarily is, so it is in this shirt. In short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert needle-woman. The shirt has been exhibited to everal persons in the linen trade, who are completely satisfied that it is setually the production of the loom without any assistance from the peedle. -A duel was fought at 9 o'clock on Wednesday fore

oon at Screven's Ferry, Year Savannah, Ga , by L. A. Nehne, esq , of Warrenton, and Dr. William R. Holmes of Waynesboro. The wespons were fowling pieces, charged with buckshot; distance forty paces. At the first fire Mr. Nelms received four shot from the gun of his antagonist, and was too much disabled to ortique the fight. One took effect in the thigh, a could in the hip, a third in the arm, and a fourth in the shoulder. Dr. Holmes was unburt. Mr. Nelms was a member of the minority of the late delegation to Charleston, and the difficulty is understood to have

nown sut of an efficy affair in Burke soon after the adjournment of the Convention. The wounded man was not dangerously hurt. It is not spied in what way the duel has helped the original dispute or changed

the isone. -Lieut. John P. Parker, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Somerville, Mase., on Thursday me raing, at the age of 50 years. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. The last active professional service in which Lieut. Parker was engaged was as Flag-Lieuten-ant of Com. McKcever, in the Congress frigure, upon the Brazil station.

-The Hartford Evening Press, having received the displeasure of a criticized writer of a book, is visited with a letter. Thereupon the editor prints the letter, to show that the author is not a gentleman quotes passage from his book to show that he cannot write toleratly the English language—and concludes by informing him that, though he has, perhaps, the right to be an ass, yet, as an "ungrammatical ass," who thrusts himself before the public, he is an "unconstitutional of jest."

- Samuel Gover, aged 110 years, died in Talladega County, Als., on the 17th ult.

-Two policemen of Houston, Texas, were recently fixed \$100 and, because they could not distinguish, in the night, a white man from a negro. The circum-stances, as detailed by a local paper, are the following: The officers were watching for slaves or colored peo-ple of any sort, who might be out af er hours; they naw a man in the distance and called aloud to him. He huppened to be a stranger to the customs of the country, and supposed they had designs on his personal property. Whereupon he ran, was pursued by the po-licemen, knocked down and beaten severely. The paper referred to says that the city can never expect to have good officers till it has to pay a round penalty for but ones, and advises the injured man to sue the municipality for damages. The Texas standard for a good officer seems to be one who can see in the dark, and who will exercise his brutality only on negroes.

-Tre famous case of the two mothers and one baby, wherein S lomon displayed his sugacity, has been matched in Rutland, Vt., where a woman charged another with stealing her child from the cradle. She brought suit for the baby, and the magistrate after hearing a good deal of conflicting testimony, decided in favor of the woman who eried the mest. That was, substantially, the judgment of Solomon in the other care, and is probably correct.

-It is satisfactory to the Second Advent people to know that J. V. Himes, the leader of the American flock, has made an agreement with Dr. Cumming, whereby the end of all things, including the world, is to take place in 1867. So long as these two lights were at variance concerning the time of the catastro the of course nothing could be done,

-Mr. Lincoln Stetson, who was on board the first American ship that ever visited Japan-the Margaretis still living in Salem. The trip was made in 1800. He is 86 years old, and is still vigorous and hearty.

-It is said that a brother of a nobleman well known on the turf has been expelled from a London club for stealing candles. The noble delinquent is in the receipt of £20,000 a year. -The vivandiere of the 4th French regiment of the

line, Therese Jourdon, was born in Besançon, in 1765. She joined the regiment in 1779, and has ever since remain d with it. She has accompanied it on all its campaigns to Egypt, Germany, Poland, Spain, Russia, and Africa. She is now 95 years old, and enjoys, in perfect

tealth and vigor, a pension arlowed her by the officers

of the regiment.

-An Edinbugh paper says that Lord Brougham, after all the fatigues of the installation, and after dining with the Senatus and University Court, went in the evening to Lady Bell-aven's dr wing-rooms at Holy oed. Nothing would satisfy his lordship but he must see Rizzio's blood, and away he went with two guides and a couple of candles, and kneeling down with a light on each side, pored over the dark stains, "taking evi-dence" upon this dubious point. One can fancy the scene in that little, faded, decrepit old room. When there, some one, alluding to what his lordship had so well said in the forenoon of Elizabeth's conduct in the matter of Mary, asked him if be was for Mary. "No," said be, with that wonderful voice and eye, "I'm against Elizabeth, but I'm not for Mary."

- Some one who accidentally saw about thirty youn Islah man on their way to join the Pope's army and had read much of the squalor, poverty, and deba-ement of Ireland, says he was surprised at beholding a num ler of very robust young men with faces unmistakably betraying a more than common degree of natural intel whole bearing and outward appearance at once an-nouncing that they belonged to the educated class. -A song referring to General Lamoricière has lately

been howked shout the streets of Paris, and narricularly in the Fanbourge. It is entitled "Maurice et Jeannette, ou la Rupture Amour-use," and ti e chorus ends by the words " Qu'as tu fait la, Maurice, bier?" This the singers tal e care in their mode of delivering the words, to convert into " Qu'as tu fait, Lamoricière! -The Vienna sculptor, Fernkorn, has recently been

receiving honor in his own country. His equestrian statue of the late Archduke Charles was unveiled on the 22d of May, in the presence of the Court, the garrison forces, and a brilliant concourse of spectators, in all about 60,000. After the unveiling was accomplished a mass was said, and the statue was consecrated. Then the artist was conducted by Count Thun to the Imperial tent, where he received the congratulations and thanks of the Emperor, who shook bands with him. The stone-mason who made the pedestal was also presented to the Emperor, from whose hands he received a gold medal as a reward of his skill. The statue represents the Archduke Charles on horseback with a standard in his hand. Professional men say that one of the fore legs of the horse is too long and its tail too eavy, but the casemble is extremely good. The head horse is perfect, and the folds of the coat worn by the Archduke are remarkable for their lightness and

-M. Mirès, the Paris millionaire, it is said, assures his daughter and son-in-law, Prince de Polignac, by marriage comract, 120,000fr. a year, two carriages, with horses and servants, and an apartment in his ho tel in the Roe Neuve des Mathurins.

-Mr. Jackson, the artist, has nearly completed a half-size bust of Theodore Parker. It is copied from the latest photographs taken of the original, and is said to be striking in its resemblance to the deceased. Copies of the bust in plaster will be for sale soon.

-Information has been received in Egypt of the death of Mr. Plewden, English Consul in Abyssinia. He is stated to have died of wounds received in an attack made upon him by one of the chiefs under Ne-goussi, the rebel Governor of Tigré, while he was trav-eling through that province on his way from Gondar Massowa. He was ransomed by King Theodore for \$1,000, but was already in a dying state. The assistance rendered to the Governor of Tigre by the French, in return for the grant of territory which he has made to them on the sea coast is said to be largely contri--The London Leader praises Miss Prescott's novel

of "sir Roban's Ghost" with much cordiality. "Whatever," it says, "may have been the success of this work in America, we do not think its reception by an English public will be less gratifying to the author. For ourselves, we feel justified in pronouncing it, notwithstanding certain blemishes and incongruities, as a decided work of genius, and as such we have no doubt that it will speedily achieve for itself a great popularity and extensive circulation."

-The Loyd of Posth states that the Austrian Government has probibited any demonstration for the memory of Count Szechenyi.

-Here is a story about an actress which may be true and may be false: The late Mr. Murrell of Dublin in the early part of his life, when studying for the bar

in London, became acquainted with an actress of az ceeding beauty, named Dety, and, finding be sould not ceeding beauty, named Dely, and, Ending be could not procure her as a mistress, resolved to venture upon her as a wife. They married, but as their dispositions were not exactly similar, they were not superlatively happy. One morning, on returning from rehearsal at the Reyal Circus, where she was then performing, she addressed her astonished bushand thus. Murrell, I believe you are heartily tired of me, as I am beartly tired of you; so that if you will settle five handred mean me. I will put you mp n a way of dissolving our upon me, I will put you up in a way of discolving our marriage. The proposal was made by the lady only three months after their marriage. The husband eagerly embraced the offer, and gave her his bond for pe forming his part of the contract; on which she produced a certificate of her previous marriage to a per-former at one of the minor theaters, who lived in Lam-beth. This point being ascertained, Mr. Marrell re-fused to pay the annuity, and she found there was a flaw in the drawing up which would put it out of her power to compelhum. She, therefore, told him that unless he entered into a new and legal agreement she would take a step which would still render ber marriage with him perfectly valid. He laughed at her, but she performed her promise by bringing a certificate and producing a register by which it appeared that the per-former, previous to his marriage with her, was married to a vocalist, who was then slive. This disconcerted the gentleman, who, however, managed to get quit of her importanties by giving her £3,000 in hard cash, on condition of her going to America, where she one

more entered the countbial state, and obtained great

notoriety as a fine actress.

-A man undergoing imprisonment in the prison of Boulogne-sur-Mer for robbery, under the name of Aaron, had been recognized as one of a very desperate band of burglars, seventeen in number, who were arrested in the south of France in 1851, but all of whom. singular to relate, succeeded in escaping. This Aaron, who effected his escape from the prison at Pan, was sent back there. Recently he was brought to trial be-fore the Court of Assizes of the Basser-Pyrénées for robbery and burglary. In an wer to the President, he stated that he had passed by the different names of Alexander, Henri, Dufour, Léon, Martin, Jacob, and Aeron, but that his real name is David; also that he had represented himself to be a Belgian and a Roman Catholic, but that he is really a Frenchman and a Jew. He said also that he had been condemned in almost every one of those names; and that after his escape in 1851 he went to Brussels, where he was con to four years' imprisonment for robbery, which he un-derwent; that then he went to Germany and to England; and that on returning from England he had stopped at Boulogne, and had there been condemned. Proof was then given of several robberies and bur-glaries committed by him in 1850 and 1851; and a mong them were these: At Libourne, where he recided son little time, he passed himself off as a corn-cutter, and by affecting to be a rigid Jew, obtained the confidence of a rich Israelite trader, named Doliveira. He ended by robbing him of 20,000f, worth of goods. At Balacemaker, and stole from one goods to the value of 12,000f., and from the other 10,000f. It was stated to the Court that the prisoner had extraordinary skill in disguising himself, and that he spoke several languages with facility. The jury declared the man guilty, and condemned him to twenty years' hard labor. -A sale of antographs of the collection of M. Lucas

de Montigny of Paris, has just produced upward of 26,000f. Those which fetched the highest prices were, among kings and princes, that of the Constable de Bourbon, 120f.; Cardinal de Bourbon, 60f; Catherine de Medicis, 69f.; a series of her letters, 300f.; Charles V., 90f.; Charles VII., 50f.; several letters of Charles IX. sold reparately at 42f. to 95f.; Charles En of Savoy, 147f.; several letters of the Princes de Condo at from 75f. to 200f.; two letters of Mme. Elizabeth, sis ter of Louis XVL, 135f. and 146f.; Francis II., 40f.; a letter of Hepri III. relative to the death of the Dake de Guise, 290f.; several of Henri IV., from 87f. to 101f.; several of Louis XIII., from 40f. to 100f.; two of Louis XIV., 143f.; Marie Stuart, 220f.; Marie Antoinette, 100f.; Maria Louisa, 86f.; Duke de Mayenne, 20f. Among historical names may be mentioned— Diana of Poitiers, 155f.; Mme. de Maintenon, 75f.; Cardinal de Mazarin, 42f.; Mme. de Pompadour 40f.; Cardinal de Richelieu, 75f.; Marshal de Travennes, 45f.; Turenne, 60f.; two letters of St. Vincent de Paul, 199f. Among writers and artists of all kinds are Bos-euet, 51f.; Philibert Delorme, 50f.; Fénelon, 60f.; Gussendi, 67f ; Mme. de Grignon, 60f.; La Fontaine (two), 158f.; Massillon, 40f.; the painter Prudhon, 201f; Racine, 141f.; Mile. de Scudéry, 85f.; Talma, 99f.; and a curious document relative to the funeral of Voltaire, Barbaroux, 50f.; Carrier, 90f.; Charlotte Corday, 180f.; Hebert, alias P-re Duchene, 60f ; Lanzun, the Conventionalist, 100f.; Mile. Mosnier, 60f.; Mile. Sombreuil, 140f. The manuscripte of Mirabeau fetched good prices; that of his French Grammar for Sophie

-The St. Louis Democrat of the 4th inst., has the following distinct notice of Governor Stewart:

"While arrists are devoting their valuable time to the execution of busts of distinguished personages, it is a matter of no small gratification to the community at large, that there is at least one distinguished individual who can commence, carry on and finish his own bust with a degree of perfection seldom attained by the most scrupplons devotes of sculpture or painting. We allude to his Excellency R. M. Sewert, Governor of the Sia e of Musouri. Robert was in town of Saturday last. No scoper had be arrived than he was waited upon by a large number of boson friends headed by Bill Rose, of strychnine-whisky notoriety. He commenced his artistic interns at an early hour on Saturday morning. By 10 o'clock k, a. m., his hat might have been seen langing on his ear. By 104 o'clock his capillarly vegetation was dishevelled and a portion of scovered his forchesd. By 12 o'clock his coat was whitewashed by a wall which staggered against it. By 10 clock his Excellency was remarkably 'ferections,' and was engaged in a spirited debate in a subterrunean heer saloon with a Teutonic gentleman, whom he honored with certain dignified titles, which we think hest to omit, and by 2 o clock Robert's new had from itself against Teuton's fist, and without injuring the bunch of fives, materially disfigured itself. At 3 o'clock Bill Rose was busily engaged in tying the nasal organ of the Governor of Missouri in a backlerchief, to preserve it for future use. The bust' was now complete, and any arrist who can equal it will please noutly us of his ability so to do."

—The last spiritualist stery is narrated by Dr. A. Gridley, in The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, of following distinct notice of Governor Stewart:

was knocked down at 340f.

The last spiritualist stery is parrated by Dr. A. Gridley, in The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, of

Thursday, in Inc. Northampton (stass.) Gazette, of Thursday last, as follows:

"On the 22d ult., the wife of Dr. A. Gridley, a fleshy, heavy woman, while reaching for blossoms with our land through a chamber window, and partly supporting berself with the other by holding a small bough, which broke, was precipitated, head foremost, into the front yard. Was she hurt? Next to mone at all. my berself with the other by holding a small bough, which broke, was precipitated, head foremost, into the front yard. Was she hurt? Next to none at all. 'For he gave his angels charge concerning her that they should bear her up,' what in the name of heaven and an unbelieving church are such texts recorded in the Bible for, if the same principles and licavenly power are not as alive and active to-day as in times past! Are the Heavens less interested in the welfare of humanity? Besides, her father, who had been an inhabitant of the spirit world for the last fifteen years, informed her in the evening, that he seized her dress and held her till that gave way; that he then three his body under hers, and thus eased her down. In corroboration of his statement I will say that her aproaustring was broken and the skirt of her dreas torn in several places crosswise near the hip, so though a strong hand had gathered it into folds and held it firmly just above the knee, till, as was affirmed, it gave way, no part of her clothing could have possibly t mehod the tree, for the extreme ends of the limbs could but just be reached, nor was there anything about the window that could be found to tear her dress at all, and mach tree, for the extreme ends of the limbs could but lass be reached, nor was there anything about the window that could be found to tear her dress at all, and much less in the direction that the slits indicated. She arose and came laughing into the house with the question, Where do you think Illiave been! and also with the positive assertion that she kace that she had been buoyed up by some invisible power. She was up the first in the house the next morning, and did her baking, as though her fall had done nothing but quicken her into life and activity."

—In one of the Rev. Starr King's recent letters from

California, he speaks as follows of the native people whom he saw on the Isthmus of Panama:

"A negro has been called the image of God ent in ebony. On the Ishmus we saw the divine image shaning, in glowing golden bronze. I tried to learn the sespecimens were not a cross between the Africal and the native Indian, but could get no information.